shominy, connecting the right with the left: Keyes' corps on New Bent Road near Bottom's Bridge, with Heintzelman's corps at supporting distance in its rear.

The ford at Bottom's Bridge was in our possession, and the rebuilding of the bridge, which had been destroyed by the enemy, was

On the 22d, headquarters moved to Coal Harbor. On the 26th, the railroad was in operation as far as the Chickahominy, and the railcoad bridge across that stream was nearly completed.

The history of the operations before Richmond is now given in detail, with reports of subordinate commanders, including the battles of Fair Oaks and Hanover Court House, the paralysis of the operations caused by the sudden withdrawal of McDowell's command to protect Washington at the moment of the panic caused by the movements of General Stonewall Jackson against Banks, Shields and Fremont, and the change of base to the James river accomplished, through the severe and glorious actions of the "Seven Days," from the battle of Mechanicsville, on the 26th of Jone, to the fierce battle of Malvern Hill,

"This closed," says Gen. McClellan, "the hard fighting which had continued from the afternoon of the 26th June, in a series of engagements wholly unparalleled on this continent to determination and slaughter on both

July 4th the General telegraphed to the President that he occupied, at Harrison's Bar, positions "which could be carried only by overwhelming numbers." "The spirit of the army," he added, " is excellent, stragglers are finding their regiments, and the soldiers exhibit the best results of discipline." He thus sums up the results of the brief but herce campaign:

"I cannot now approximate to any statement of our losses, but we were not beaten in any conflict. The enemy were unable, by their utmost efforts, to drive us from any field. * * * We have lost no guns except 25 on the field of battle. 21 of which were lost by the giving way of McCall's division under the onset of superior numbers. When all the circumstances of the case are known it will be acknowledged by all competent judges that the movement just completed by our army is unparalleled in the annals of war. Under the most difficult eircumstances have we preserved our trains, our guns, our material, and, above all, our

To this the President replied: "Be assured the heroism and skill of yourself, o'licers and men, is, and forever will be, appreciated. If you can hold your present position, we shall hive the enemy yet." On the 7th Gen. McClellan telegraphed.

"If not attacked to-day I shall laugh at them: Flag Officer Goldsborough is confident be can keep open my communication by the James." Expecting an attack, however, as a necessity to the enemy, and feeling the critical nature of the position, Gen. McClellan on the same day addressed to the President the following

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,) "CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, VA.,

"MR. PRESIDENT-You have been fully informed that the rebel army is in our front, with the purpose of overwhelming us by attacking our positions or reducing us by blocking our river communications. I cannot but regard our condition as critical, and I earnestly desire, in view of possible contingencies, to lay before your Excellency, for your private consideration, my general views concerning the existing state of the rebellion, although they do not strictly relate to the situation of this army or strictly come within the scope of my official duties. These views amount to convictions and are deeply impressed upon my mind and heart. Our cause must never be abandoned-it is the cause of free institutions and self-government. The Constitution and the Union must be preserved, whatever may be the cost in time, treasure and blood. It secession is successful, other dissolutions are clearly to be seen in the future. Let neither military disaster, political faction nor foreign war sliake your settled purpose to enforce the equal operation of the laws of the United

States upon the people of every State.
"The time has come when the government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the rebellion must not be assumed and exercised by you or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible contingency.

"This rebellion has assumed the character of war, as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of the people of any State in any event. It should not be a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscation of property, political executions of persons, territorial organizations of States, or forcible abolition of slavery should be confemplated for a moment. In prosecuting the war all private property and unarnied persons should be strictly protected, subject only to the necessity of military operations. All private property taken for mili-tary use should be paid or receipted for; pillage and waste should be treated as high crims; all unnecessary trespass sternly prohibited, and offensive demeanor by the military toward citizens promptly rebuked. Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist, and oaths, not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither demanded or received. Military government should be confined to the preservation of public order and the protection of political rights. Military power should not be allowed to interfere with the relations of servitude, either by supporting or impairing the authority of the master, except for repressing disorder, as in other cases, Slaves contraband under the act of Congress, seeking military protection, should receive it. The right of the government to appropriate permanently to its own service claims of slave labor should be asserted, and the right of the owner to compensation therefor should be recognized and manufactured and 85

"This principle might be extended upon grounds of military necessity and security to all the slaves within a particular State, thus working manumission in such State: and in Missouri, perhaps in Western Virginia also, and possibly even in Muryland, the expediency of such a measure is only a question

#A system of policy thus constitutional and conservative, and pervaded by the influences of Christianity and freedom, would receive the support of almost all truly loyal men, would deeply impress the rebel masses and all foreign nations, and it might be humbly hoped that it would commend itself in the lavor of the Almighty.

PUnless the principles governing the future conduct of our struggle shall be made known and approved, the effort to obtain requisite forces will be almost hopeless. A declaration of radical views, especially upon slavery, will rapidly disintegrate our present armies.

The policy of the government must be supported by concentrations of military powpersed in expeditions, posts of occupation and merous armies; but should be mainly collected into masses and brought to bear upon

the armies of the Contederate States. Those armies thoroughly, defeased, the political structure which they support would soon coase to exist.

In carrying out any system of policy which you may form, you will require a commander in chief of the army—one who possesses your confidence, understands your views, and who is competent to execute your orders by directing the military forces of the nation to the accomplishment of the objects by you proposed. I do not ask that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such which you may form, you will require a com-mander-in-chief of the army—one who pos-sesses your confidence, understands your

so as faithfully as ever subordinate served mand of everything in this vicinity not tem-

superior was the laws that we I hope forgiveness from my Maker, I have written this letter with sincerity toward you, and from love for my country.

"Very respectfully, again. All in fine spirits."

From this date to the 30th, constant appeals for sufficient force to assume the offensive were made by Gen. McClellan to the President and to Gen. Halleck. In the night of was signally repulsed.

the offensive.

Down to this date Gen. McClellan had ways do so.

His protest thus concludes: never did in my life before-I entreat that this | Maryland. order may be rescinded.

ment, which I clearly foresee will be one of hands, and proceeded to reorganize and push the atmost delicacy and difficulty, whatever forward the shattered Army of Virginia with skill I may possess.

"Whatever the result may be-and may ous enemy. avert disaster from my country. "G. B. McClellan,

"Major General Commanding. 'Mai, Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

of the transport service would permit-five thus uncovering the capital." batteries of artillery sent on the morning of On the 16th, Gen. McClellan having posithe 8th having taken his last available trans- tive evidence that the whole rebel army was port-when on the 9th he received a telegram | in Maryland, Gen. Halleck telegraphed: "Of charging him with "unsatisfactory delay." course I cannot advise. I think, however, The next day the Quartermaster's Depart- you will find the whole force of the enemy in ment informed the General that "if he could front has crossed the river." cause a more speedy return of the steamers | With his left resting well on the Potomac, by telegraph on the same day from Wash- roads, ready for concentration at any time in

On the 12th, Gen. Halleck telegraphed that session of an order issued by Gen. Lee, "perhaps the government was misinformed as which revealed to him the whole of the eneto the state of the facts" in regard to the my's plans, and confirmed his own purpose. transport facilities at Harrison's Bar.

fice without notifying his interlocutor of the by Gen. McClellan.

gun on the receipt of the first orders was of the 14th, within three and a half miles of the Chickahominy. He is tercepted a rebel scribed. miles through a most difficult country in three | if possible."

By the 20th the whole army was at York- thus summed up:

egraph, to "say a kind word to the army," grand total of our losses in men at Antietam. which he might repeat in general orders. is stated at 12,469.

On the 23d Gen. McClellan left in person ryland, General McClellan received this disfor Acquia, Franklin's corps having embarked, patch: and no transports having yet been sent for

luty, and, as before, orders and information. advised of both as far as you know them. He received from Gen. Halleck the following

the enemy in force is."

Washington, and Gen. McClellan was contin- or even to allude to them." sels of Gen. McClellan." Information was now in the possession of the latter which led him to believe the enemy to be in force in Manassas; and as General Franklin—when safety of Washington." he was pushing forward, under orders from Washington—had but between 10,000 and forwarding of supplies went on, however, most 11,000 men, he moved that General with slowly. Clothing ordered to Hagerstown on great caution. The transportation was also October 7th, for instance, did not arrive till McClellan was ordered to send artillery ammunition at once, to Centreville, for Pope—
no instructions as to caliber being given. All the ammunition that could be loaded, was the ammunition that could be loaded to the ammunities that the ammunit

position as you may assign me, and I will do Halleck telegraphed: "You will retain comporarily with Pope's army in the field. I beg "I may be on the brink of eternity, and, as of you to assist me in this crisis with your

At midnight Gen. McClellan telegraphed: "The occasion is grave, and demands grave On the 11th, Gen. McClellan telegraphed: country. The question is the salvation of the "We are very strong here now, so far as appears to be a total absence of brains, and I lefence is concerned. Hope you will soon fear the total destruction of the army. I shall make us strong enough to advance and try it be up all night, and ready to obey any orders you may give me."

THE MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.

On the first of September Gen. McClellan went to Washington, where he was put in August 1st an attempt of the enemy, with command of the defences of Washington. artillery, upon the south bank of the James On the same day he was sent to meet the President at the house of Gen. Halleck, where On the day previous Gen. Halleck tele- the President informed him that he had "algraphed a report from Gen. Pope that the enemy were evacuating Richmond, and or- his influence to make the Army of the Potodered Gen. McClellan to send away his sick, mac co-operate heartily with Gen. Pope. an order which was interpreted by that General to indicate preparations for his resuming stories which had made such a step seem necessary to the President, but cheerfully offered On the 4th Gen. Hooker deseated the enemy and occupied Malvern Hill, and the next idential mind. For this the President warmday Gen. McClellan telegraphed: "My troops ly thanked him, and assured him he should have advanced 12 miles in one direction and never forget his action in the matter, and left. 17 miles in another toward Richmond." Gen. McClellan immediately telegraphed to The next day Gen. Halleck telegraphed: "I Gen. Porter that he hoped the whole of the ave no reinforcements to send you." He old Army of the Potomac would most corhad already, three days before, dispatched an order for the evacuation of Harrison's Bar vation of the country. Gen. Porter at once and the removal of the army to Aquia Creek. replied that they were doing so and would al-

ocen left in entire ignorance of the inten- The next day the President and Gen. Halions of the Government. He had earnestly leck came to Gen. McClellan at his house, protested against the removal, as soon as no- and begged him to go out and "take command tified of it, as certain "to prove disastrous to of the army wherever he might meet it," committing everything into his hands.

He left Washington in the afternoon, met-"Clear in my convictions of right-strong Pope with his retreating columns at Upton's the consciousness that I have ever been Hill, rode on to Lewisville, satisfied himself and still am actuated solely by love of my of the safety of the rear under Sumner, and country-knowing that no ambitious or selfish on the next day, the 3d, became satisfied that motives have influenced me from the com- the enemy were crossing the Upper Potomac, mencement of this war-I do now what I and must be met by an active campaign in

Taking all necessary measures for the de-"If my cousel does not prevail, I will, fence of Washington, Gen. McClellan, on the with a sad heart, obey your orders to the 7th, left, having received no authoritative and utmost of my power, directing to the move- explicit transfer of the command into his the Army of the Potomac against the victori-

God grant I am mistaken in my forebodings | Gen. Halleck and the President remained -I shall at least have the internal satisfaction in a condition of great alarm for the safety of that I have written and spoken frankly, and Washington while the movement was going have sought to do the best in my power to on, but were entirely uncertain as to where the enemy was or what he would be at. On the 11th, the former telegraphed, "I think the main force of the enemy is in your front; more troops can be spared from here." On the "Major General Commanding U. S. Army." 12th, the latter telegraphed, "Gov. Curtin Gen. Halleck wrote at much length to Gen. | telegraphs me, 'I have advices that Jackson McClellan, giving his reasons for insisting on is recrossing the Potomac at Williamsport, the removal, and urging the superiority of the and probably the whole rebel army will be Fredericksburg base of operations against the drawn from Maryland.' Please do not let the enemy get off without being hurt."

Gen. McClellan at once (on the 7th) pro- On the 13th, Gen. Halleck telegraphed, ceeded to put in course of execution the or- "Until you know more certainly the enemy's der of the removal as rapidly as the condition force south of the Potomac, you are wrong in

sent away, it would facilitate matters." The and sure of his plans, Gen. McClellan steadily charge of "delay" was, however, reiterated moved forward with his army on five parallel battle. He had on the 18th come into pos-The whole case made by the "Committee

On the 14th Gen. McClellan endeavored to on the Conduct of the War," without sending ecure a conversation by telegraph with Gen. for Gen. McClellan or any of his staff, in rela-Halleck, who briefly replied to his first com- tion to the Maryland campaign, and the capnunication and then left the Washington of- ture of Harper's Ferry, is examined at length The preliminary movement which had be- Franklin, which put that General, on the night

now followed up by the movement of the the point on Maryland Heights where he whole force by land and water. On the 16th might have formed a junction with Miles, Gen. Porter, in the land advance, reached had not that officer previously withdrawn Williamsburg, where he had been directed to from those heights, which he had been orhalt till the whole army should have crossed | dered to hold to the last, is graphically dedispatch, however, which led him to believe | The battles of South Mountain and An-

that a heavy force was then massing against tietam are next described at length. On the Pope, and at once pressed forward on his own day after the former victory, the President responsibility to Newport News, which he telegraphed to Gen. McClellan, "God bless reached on the 18th, marching his corps 60 you and all with you; destroy the rebel army

The results of the Maryland battles are town, Newport News and Fortress Monroe. Thirteen guas, thirty-nine colors, upwards Great credit is given to Pleasanton and Aver- of fifteen thousand stand of small arms, and ill for the manner in which they covered this more than six thousand prisoners were the trophies which attest the success of our army Impressed with the gallantry, fidelity and in the battles of South Mountain, Crampton's devotion of his army, Gen. McClellan, on the Gap and Antiefam. Nor a gun or a color was 18th of August, begged Gen. Halleck, by tel- lost by our army during these battles. The

To this request no reply whatever was re- In reply to his telegram announcing that the enemy had been wholly driven from Ma-

"We are still left entirely in the dark as to your movements and those of the enemy. The next day Gen. McClellan reported for This should not be so. You should keep me

"H. W. HALLECK." "You ask for information I cannot give. I do not know where Gen. Pope is, or where I have the honor to receive from you, in a On the 28th Gen. McClellan was ordered spirit of fault-finding, and that you have not to Alexandria, whence he next day reported. vet found time to say one word in commenda-For the next few days, all was confusion in tion of the recent achievements of this army.

ually telegraphed, to ascertain the facts and Gen. McCiellan then goes on to paint the take precautions. On the 27th, he received condition, after its victories, of this heroic news of the destruction of Taylor's brigade, army, hastily reorganized after the crushing and urgently asked for cavalry to ascertain defeats it had experienced under Gen. Pope, the true state of affairs, as well as for authoriand far from its base of supplies on the Upper ty to use his available troops for the protec- Potomac. In three weeks from the day when tion of Washington. The next day, General the command of the shattered legions had Halleck telegraphed his fears of a "cavalry been hurrically thrust into his hands, Pennsylraid in the night upon Washington," and vania and Maryland had been delivered, the asked for some "regular officers" to be sent capital saved, and the triumphant enemy him. On the 29th, the President telegraphed driven back in defeat beyond the river. To to Gen. McClellan, asking for "news general- have followed that enemy would, in the ciry." The General replied that Pope must be cumstances, have been sheer madness. Gen. relieved, or the capital made safe at once, and Lee had taken up positions and was receiving asked, "What are my orders and authority? | reinforcements in Virginia. Gen. McClellan I ask for nothing, but will obey whatever or-ders you give." The President replied that ization of his own forces to enable him to rehe left all to Gen. Halleck, aided by the coun- sume the offensive in the enemy's own coun-

n a deplorable condition. On the 30th, Gen. the 18th, nor did the clothing of one corps

sent, and all the force; and Gen. McClellan, person during this delay, and reiterated the on the 30th at 11:30 A. M., telegraphed: "I strongest assurances of his trust in him, and can do no more; you now have every man of his confidence that all would be done that the Army of the Potomac, who is within my could be; and Gen. McClellan winds up his reach." At 10:30 the same night, he telegraphed: "I cannot express to you the pain ment with a calm and full assertion of his own and mortification. I have experienced to-day, in listening to the distant sound of the firing termine the facts in regard to the fitness of

Ambrose E. Burnside. Three days afterwards Pleasanton was at-

discusses

Gen. McClellan thus concludes his report: election: lately victorious enemy, while the fortification of the capital was in progress, and under the portant armies, with the disastrous and alarming operations, and which enabled it afterward to Union sustain itself under circumstances trying to "The rebellion, with the occupation of Rich-

alities of war. The army grew into shape but slowly, and the delays which attended on the obtaining of national cause of millions of Union men in the arms, continued late in the winter of 1861-2, rebellious States. The rebellion, we have every were no less trying to the soldiers than to the reason to believe, would have been rejuced to a the organization of the peninsular campaign McClellan's occupation of Richmond, had not some of the finest regiments were without ri- his plans been upset by President Lincoln, and fles, nor were the utmost exertions on the his army divided and scattered about exactly to part of the military authorities adequate to serve the purposes of his vigilant and active

t would have resulted in a glorious triumph | Hooker to Chancellorsville. faithfully, gallantly, under Gen. Pope; yet were compelled to fall back on Washington, defeated and almost demoralized. The enemy, no longer occupied in guarding his own capital poured his troops porthward on the rarmes operating around Washington. fident that the seat of war was now perma- ful! nently transferred to the loyal States, and that his own exhausted soil was to be relieved from the burden of supporting two hostile armies. But he did not understand the spirit which animated the soldiers of the Union. I shall not, nor can I, living, forget that when I led vs. Henry Sannelled. and pain and suffering of the war had not lost their confidence in me as their comlost their confidence in me as their commander. They sprang to my call with all their ancient vigor, discipline and courage. I led them into Maryland. Fifteen days after they had fallen back defeated before Washthey had fallen back defeated before Wash- House, in the city of Indianapolis, on the third Monday ington they vanquished the enemy on the in March next, said complaint, and the matters and rugged heights of South Mountain, pursued things therein contained and alleged, will be heard and determined in his absence. him to the hard-fought field of Antietam, and drove him, broken and disappointed, across

the Potomac, into Virginia. "The army had need of rest after the terrible experience of battles and marches, with scarcely an interval of repose, which they state of indiana, Ma ch Term, A. D. 1864.—Ge rge E. had gone through from the time of leaving the Peninsula, the return to Washington, the defeat in Virginia, the victory of South Mountain, and again at Antietam. It was not surtified in the office of the Clerk of the Merion Circuit Court of Marion County has complaint against said defendant in the above entitled cause, together with an affidavit

to us, I led the army across the river, renovated, refreshed, in good order and discipline, and followed the retreating fee to a position the enemy, I was removed from the com-That heroism surpasses ordinary description. R. L. Walrole, Attorney for Plain Its illustration must be left for the pen of the historian in times of calm reflection, when the nation shall be looking back to the past from the midst of peaceful days. For me now it is sufficient to say that my comrades were vicendurance of a single corps accomplished the the enemy a rainous and barren victory.

. "I am devoutly grateful to God that my last campaign with this brave army was crowned with a victory which saved the nation from the greatest peril it had then undergone. "I have not accomplished my purpose if, by this report, the Army of the Potomac is not

placed high on the roll of the historic armies of the world. "Its deeds ennoble the nation to which it belongs. Always ready for battle, always and the premises wherein said liquors are to be sold and firm, steadfast and trustworthy, I never called drank, is because on Let ten (10,) in square 63, in the on it in vain, nor will the nation ever have cause to attribute its want of success, under myself or other commanders, to any failure of patriotism or bravery in that noble body of

American soldiers. "No man can justly charge upon any portion of that army, from the commanding general to the private, any lack of devotion to the serv- FITHE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ice of the United States Government and to Cleveland Raffread Company will be told at the office They have proved their fealty, in much sor- day of February near, for the elect on of Directors for row, suffering, danger, and through the very shadow of death. Their comrades dead on all the fields where we fought, have scarcely more claim to the honor of a nation's reverence. than their survivors to the justice of a nation's

The Past to the Present.

It the events of the past three years have commit proved nothing else they have demonstrated the and address itter absence of sagnesty on the part of the Republican leaders and journals From the "artificial excitement" and "nobody hurt" of Mr. Lincoln—from the "ninety days" settlements of Mr. Seward-from the confidence of the Tribune and Times that the rebe's long since would have | RELIABLE INSURANCE. been driven into the guif, we may judge of their power of accurate estimate in the past, and we may be pardoned for doubting them as to the fu-

The Tribune thinks-nay, what is more, feels that the rebellion is on its last legs. It infers this, or rather feels this, from the recent southern grumbling, discontent, and real distress One-would suppose that the world had began with the Presidency of Mr Lincoln, or that his tory had never been written. Let us call the atention of the Tribune to a letter from General Washington in December, 1778, from which we extract sufficient to show that the fortunes of the morality and spirit certainly not higher than those of the Confederacy to day:

"Our affairs are in a more distressed, ruinous and deplorable condition than they have been premptly adjusted and paid long before majurity, to the entire satisfaction of the sufferers, which policy of promptince the commencement of the war. | lileness, new will be continued. extravegance and disripation have bid hold of most Speculation, and an bisariable thirst for ights, seem to have got the better of every conderation and of almost every order of men. An assembly, a concert, a dinner, a supper, that will cost three or four hundred pounts, will not only take off men from acting in the business, but even from thinking of it, while a great part of the officers of our army, from absolute necessi ty, are quitting the service; and the more virtu ous few, rather than do this, are sinking by sure

degrees into beggary and want."
We have suffered too much already from overconfidence and the easy assurance of victory.

He may be a good, but he certainly is not a wise friend to his country who leads it to suppose that the Southern Confederacy is either a weak power or one so crumbling that it will fall by its own weight.—[New York World.

the Potomac, which was transferred to Gen. The Next Presidency-what are the Claims of President Lincoln! Under this head the New York Herald thusdiscusses the claims of Mr. Lincoln to a re-

"This report is in fact the history of the Army of the Potomac. During the period him to a re election? We contend that he has occupied in the organization of that army it done nothing to earn this high distinction, but served as a barrier against the advance of a that, on the contrary, in the conduct of the war, discipline which it then received, it acquired consequences, have furnished evidence sufficient strength, education, and some of that experience which is necessary to success in active broad and secure anchorage of a re-established

the most heroic men. Frequent skirmishes mond, might and doubtless would have been put occurred along the lines, conducted with great down in 1861 had not President Lincoln, against gallantry, which inured our troops to the re- the remonstrances of General Scott, prematurely pushed forward the army under General Mc-Dowell to that first great disaster at Bull Run, people of the country. Even at the time of general collapse in the summer of 1862, with wereome the obstacles to active service.

"When at length the army was in condition the capture of Richmond before the expiration of the year, when McClelian was superseded in his enemy. But, again, there was a fair prospect of to take the field, the peninsular campaign was command and General Burnside was moved for-planned and entered upon with enthusiasm ward to his dreadful defeat at Fredericksburg, by officers and men. Had this campaign been only to be followed six months later by the still followed up as it was designed, I cannot doubt more sanguinary and profitless campaign of Gen.

to our arms, and the permanent restoration of But, yet again, there was a splendid opportunithe power of the government in Virginia and ty offered for a decisive blow to the rebellion North Carolina, if not throughout the revolted States. It was, however, otherwise ordered, and the Army of the Potomac was recalled from within sight of Richmond and incorporated with the Army of Virginia. The corporated with the Army of Virginia. The orders from Washington. He thus waited vet isappointments of the campaign on the Pe- another day, only to find in the morning that ninsula had not damped their ardor or dimin- the enemy had slipped off in the night. From ished their patriotism. They fought well, the first Bull Run to this escape of the enemy own capital, poured his troops northward, en- Thus, having had his hands full as an acting militered Maryland, threatened Pennsylvania, tary leader. President Lucola has had no time and even Washington itself. Elated by his to spare in managing the plans and details conrecent victories, and assured that our troops neeted with our armies in the West, for which were disorganized and dispirited, he was con- the country has occasion to be devoutly thank-

LECAL.

was ordered to the command of the troops for the defence of the capital, the soldiers with whom I had shared so much of the anxiety complaint against said defendant, in the above entitled

By W B. Smock, Deputy.

R L WALFOLE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

prising that they were in a large degree destitute of the absolute necessaries to effective duty. Shoes were worn out and blankets lost; clothing was in rags; in short, the army was unfit for active service, and an interval for metabove entitled cause, together with an affidavit of a competent person, that said defendant, Bet y said defendant is, therefore, hereby notified of the filing and pendency of soid complaint against her, and unless she appear and answer or demor thereto, at the calling of said cause, on the second day of the next term of said Court, to be begun and held at the Court-house, in the city of Indianapolis, on the third Monday in Mar h next, said "When the slowly-forwarded supplies came complaint and the matters and things therein contained and alleged will be heard and determined in her absence WM. WALLACE, Clerk.

C. HAMLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

where I was confident of decisive victory; when in the midst of the movement, while my advanced guard was actually in contact with Nooe va Edward A. Smith, Charles W. Hall, Olney mand. * Instead of reporting a victorious campaign it has been my duty to relate the heroism of a reduced blaint against said defendant in the above entitled cause, army, sent upon an expedition into an enemy's country, there to abandon one and originate another and new plan of campaign, which might and would have been successful if supported with appreciation of its necessi-ties, but which failed because of the repeated ties, but which failed because of the repeated city of Indianapolis, on the third Monday in March next, failure of promised support at the most criti- said complaint, and the matters and things therein concal and, as it proved, the most fatal moments, tained and alleged, will be heard and determined in her

jan19-dltkuBw FOR SALE

Japanese Wheat. tors in every field save one, and there the FTHE UNDERSIGNED HAS SUBSALEA QUANTI Y I fee d of this celebrated who at, that will be suff in ackage sufficient to take one bushel of seed. Tois object of its fighting, and, by securing to the wheat is planted in the spring, and will raise one bun-army its transit to the James River, left to dred bushels to the acre. Full fastraction will seconpany eac spockage. A package will be sent on receipt of \$1, post paid. tidr-se, Augusta Station, Marion County, Indiana. J. M. ShE TS. febl-wlm

LICENSES.

Notice of Application for License. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I WILL APPLY

Indiana, at their next term. 1863, for a license to sell intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time, with the privilege of allowing the same to be drank on my premises, for one year. My place of business, Oriental House, in the city of indiana, oils, in Center town-hip, in Marion clundy, Indiana.

Januaran GRORGE M RUSCH.

ELECTION NOTICE.

I P. & C. R. R. Co.

he cause of the Constitution and the Union o the Company at 1 manap lis on thursday, the 18th the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other busindianapolis, Jon. 12, 1864. jan13-ditdwaw

WANTED.

6.75 FO \$150 PER MONTH. THE LITTLE e.B.75 Giant Newing Machine Company want an Acent in each County, to salidit orders for their new \$15 Machine, with cauge, seven-driver and extra needles. We will pay a liberal salary and supenses, or give large ion. For particular . term . Ac., inclose a stamp, General Agent for the United States.

INSURANCE.

Farmers and Merchants

Insurance Company, Of Quincy, Illinois. Capital, July, 1863, \$300,000 00,

Secured by Lien on Real Fstate, Cash

Value over \$1,000,000. United States were then at a lower city, and its morality and spirit certainly not higher than by bire or Lightning.

> W. N. CLINE, President. W. R. VAN FRANK, Secretary. -ept28'63 wly

HOTELS.

F. BALLWEG. F. A. REITZ. COMMERCIAL HOTEL (PORMERLY FARMERS' HOTEL,) One Square North of Union Depot,

East Side of Illinois Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. THIS HOFEL HAS BEEN RECENTLY REFITTED and refurnished. The traveling public will be shown every attention to make them feel at home.

FICKARDT'S

THOUSANDS ARE TESTIFYING TO ITS

FIER YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT BY A the inventor, to compound from pure vegetable materials, a Powder that should and must take the place of the the usand and one nostrums gotten up and paimed upon the public as "certain remedies" for the cure of all diseases which the bruse creation are "helr to," te has produced the one heading this advertisement, and none can be genuiue unless bearing our fac simile sig-nature. The demand has been such that its sale has been chiefly confined to the State of Pennsylvaria, but we have now consummated such arrangements that we are prepared to supply the numerous orders now on Liver Complaint, hand, a well as those we may herealty receive fr m

other States of the Union.

Kn-wing this Powder to possess all the curative prop erties here set f. rth, we deem a ful-ome tirade of words unnecessary, feeling assured that its own merits will se-cure for it a ready sale. Being composed of pure v ge-table ingrations. It can be safely and Indicously given to that noble animal, the HPaSE. Its effects are no false pasurering of the system, creating a bloated carcass with a premature she dding of the hair; but on the other hand, it strengthens the direction, purifies the blood, regulates the uninary or ans, thereby improving and protecting the whole physical condition of the animal protecting the property of the system. mal, even when in an apparently healthy state. To the Agricu turist and Dairyman it is an invaluable remedy for their best cat le laboring under HOOF diseases, HOLLOW HORN, and other of the many com-plaints to which they are lable from a suppression of the

natural secretions .

MilCit Cows are much benefitted by occasionally mixing with their slop or feed—it has a tendency to strengthen the animal remove all obstructions from the mik tuber, promote all the secretions and con-equently adding much to the strength of the animal, quantity and quality of the milk, cream and butter.

HCG , during the warm season, are constantly overheaving themselves, which results in their getting
Coughs, U'cers of the LUNGS and other parts, which naturally has a tendency to retard their growth. In all

TESTIMONIALS.

To Wm. Ralston: Thave used your Cattle Powder, and would state that it postesses the qualities of toneing and renovating the stomach, removing in some degree the morbific matter. I can recommend for all horses in private use, where the system is not too much debilitated

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1862. of horses, and as goed a preparation as there is in the

WASHINGTON October 21, 1863. Wm. Raleton: Iman Sin-Having had your Horse and Cattle Powder

Superintendent and Veterinary Surgeon in charge. C. M. SNOW, Gen'l Sup't.

Erson, BALT MONE Co., Mp., May 20, 1853.

I'mL. DELIMA, May 15, 1855.

Wm. Ralston, Esq.: DEAR Sin -It is with pleasure that I certify to the invaluable properties of your Cattle Powder. I have been using it for nearly eight month. In last June I was traveling, my horse became very sick, so bad that I had to return home and apply to a Farrier. It was nearly tru months before he was fit to use, he being in such a low condition. I happened to stop in at Mr. W. White's and saw your Cattle Powder. I made up my mind to try a package, and after using two of them, it was surprising to every one who saw the horac, to see how much he

one of the best ar icles in use. Yours, very re-pectfully

PRICE 25 CENTS PER PACKAGE. M. Danz'ger, Druggist Rochester, Ful'on County, In John Marti, Tell City, Perry County, Ind sua.

junts-wem. For sale by all Dauggists and Dealers.

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Consisting of 300 Gold and Silver Watches, valued at from \$15 to \$150 cach, elegant biamond Rings, Vest and Veck Chains, told Bracelets, Sets of Lalies' Jewel-ray, Sieve Buttous, Brooches Gold Pens with Gold and silver extension hold re, mall valued at \$300,000, so that a fine Gold Watch or any article in their stock may be both ht for ONE 1601, LAE, which you need not pay until you know what you are to get.

Every article is named with its value on Cartificated. Every article is named, with its value, on Certificates as low as any one could be and still retain a spark of vi-

We will send to the parchaser the arc cle, or set of Jew-clry named in such certificate (without regard to value) when it I returned our accompanied by \$1. No article of our stock is worth less than \$1. No blanks.

Agents wanted in every town and regiment to whom we ofter 5 certificates for \$1; eleven, \$2; therey \$5; sixty-

SCALES.

anapol s, Indiana.

WAREHOUSE, RAILROAD. TRACK, COUNTER SCALES,

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THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERI-ENCE OF AN INVALID. Published for the benefit, and as a warning and CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Nervous Debility. Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time, THE MEANS OF SEL-FCURE. By one who has oured himself, after being put togreat expense and njury through medical humbug and quackery.

By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, sing opies may be had of the author.

NATHAN MAYIMAIR NATHAN MAYIFAIR, Esq. Bedford, Kings county, N

MEDICAL. NOT ALCOHOLIC.

Extract. Will A Pure Tonic.

A Highly Concentrated Vegetable

DR. HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philad'a, Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Dyspepsia,

arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipa-tion, Inward Piles, Fuiness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Pulness or Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, sinking or Flu tering at the Pit of the stomach, Swimming of the Heart, Hurried and Difficult Breathing. Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffo-

cating Sensations when in a lying 1 octure, I imness
of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever
and Du l Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the 3kin and Eyer, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Sudden F.ushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great De-

pression of And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c. They centain

No Alcohol or Bad Whisky!

They will culk the above diseases in ninety-nine case out of a hundred.

I NDUCED BY THE EXTENSIVE SALE AND UNIVER-SAL popularity of Hoofisad's German Bitters (pure-ly vegetable) hosts of ignorant quacks and unscrupulous DEAU TIR Having tried the Cartle Powder manufec-ured by you, I consider it a good article for the diseases flood gates of no trums in the shape of poor whisky, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachies and Bi ters.

Beware of the incomerable array of alcoh ic prepara-tions is plethoric bottles and big bellied kegs, under the modest appellation of litters, which instead of curing only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despuir. Do you want something to strengthen you Do you want a good appetite? Do gou want to build up your constitution Do you want to feel well?

Do you want to sleep mell? Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling? If you do use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the En-

Do you want to get rid of nercourness?

Do you want energy!

cyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. The undersigned for some time past, has had in use on his farm "Fickard.'s Cattle P wder," as from the bene-ficial effect derived from it, takes pea are in reconsensity the article to all farmers as a valuable preparation in the tion, to be given to Horses and Caul. Some of my work horses, that were in but heal h, with little or no deposition for fold, on their taking "Fickardt's Caule" Bitters prepared by Fr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, be-Powder, "soon recovered their app tite, and in a short time became far and in good condition.

HENRY B. CHEW.

Butters prepared by Pr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was preju "iced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alco-olic mi-ture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., fo the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three but-tles of these bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree . f bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861. PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name o it gives it a fine, siky app stance. My friends, seeing the advantage of it, have commenced using it among their Cat le. No person should be without it in their their Cat le. No person should be without it in their stables. I have seen it fully tested, and do consider it up, and the result is all the horrors atten ant upon For those who desire and will have a liquor hitters we publish the following receipt: Get one bottle of

We, the undersigned, have used your Pewder, at the request of our frand, theorem of the property of our frank, theorem of the property of our frank, theorem of the property of good Erandy or Whisky, and the result all be a preparation to as will far excell in a educal virtue and true excellence and will have all the virtues of Leoglands Bitters in connection with a good anticle of liquid. But a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you.

Attention Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers!

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases induced by ex-posures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from decidity. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Boofland's German Bitters. Piscases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are specifily removed. We have no hesita-tion in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soudiers, his dreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost. We call particular attention to the following remarka-ble and well suthenticated care of one of the nation's heroes, whose life, to use his own language, "has been

saved by the Bitters." Massas Johns & Evans: Well, gentlemen, your Boof-land's German Bitters has saved my life. There is no mistake in this. It is vehicled for by numbers of my MANUFACTURING JEWELERS,

courades, some of whose names are appended, and who were fully cognizant of all the circumstances of my case.

I am, and have been for the last four years, a member of the consisting of any could and Silver Watches with a selection of any could and Silver Watches with a selection of any could and Silver Watches with a selection of any could and Silver Watches with a selection of any could and Silver Watches with a selection of any could and Silver Watches with a selection of any countries.

five \$10; one handred, \$15. Correspondence promptly answered. Set d for circulars. Address WOOD, Havy & Cot., No. 750 Broadway. New York, or flex 5298 Postoffice. fe01-wiw them the gloomy shadow of death receded, and lam now, thank God for it, getting better. Though I have taken but two bottles, I have geined ten pounds, and] feel sang the of being permitted to rejoin my wife and daughter, from whom I have heard no hing for eighteen months; for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the months: for, gentlemen, I am a loyal Virginian, from the richity of Front Royal. To your invaluable Bitters I owe the certainty of life which has taken the place of vague fears—to your litters will I owe the glorious privilege of again clasping to my bosom these who are

dearest to me in life. Very truly yours, ISAAC MALONE. We fully concur in the truth of the above statement, as we had despaired of seeing our comrade, Mr. Malone, restored to health.

JOHN CUDDLEBACK, 1st New York Battery. GEO. A. ACRI EV. Co. C. 11th Maine.
LEWIS CHEVALIER, 924 N. Y.
L. E. SPENCER, 1st Artillery, Bat. F.
J. R. FASEWELL, Co. B 3J Vt.
HENRY R. JEROME, Co. R. do.
HENRY T. MACDONALD, Co. C. 6th Maine. JOHN F. WARD. Co. R. 5th Maine.
HERMAN KOCH. Co. H. 72d N. Y.
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& CO., St. loansbury, for \$4. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating ar-parations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward securely packed, by express.

> JONES & EVANS. (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,) Proprietors.

Il Pror sale by Druggists and dealers in every town the Units of States. sept28-dfm2taw&w@po BRANDE'S TUSSILAGO

Is g od for Public Speakers and Singers 10 CLEAR THE VOICE.

MEDICAL.

EFFICACY! . * The Int barried beautions

"The Merciful Man is Kind to his Beast."

such cases, a teaspoo ful mixed in a bucket of swill and given every other day, will speedily remove all difficul-ties, and the animal will increase in health and fat.

Washington, January 7, 1863.

J. P. TURNER. Veterinary Surgeon, For the United States Government, Washington, D. C.

> HIRAM WR GHT. Assistant "ete ary Surgeon. For the United State: Government.

good article, and well worthy of public notice. Superintendent of the Mele Corral. WM. RAISTON-We have tried your Herse Powder, manu actured by you, in the Corcal and Hospital stables It is highly recommended to me by the

in use for some time. I do cheerfully recommend it as a

Ass't Quartermaster's Office, Corner 6 and 221 Sts., Washington, D. C.

six mot the before, and had almost de paired of regaining. I therefore that k God and my friend for directing me touthe use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN. ing to every one who saw the horse, to see how much he had improved in flech and spirit. These who had seen him better he became sick, could scatterly believe him to be the same. I also recommend the Powder as being a This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to the thing for the union, and also to improve the coat, as cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the

GEORGE SNYDER. We, the undersigned, have used your Powder, at the

AGENTS-D. S. Barn's & C. . 262 Broadway, N. Y; Dyott & Co., No. 23? North Second street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Vance, Druggist, Waterloo City, DeKalb County,

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which we have put in Scaled Envelopes and mixed the whole together; one of these envelopes with certificates will be sent to any address by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

We will send to the parchaser the arcele, or set of Jew
I could not even keep a glass of water on my stomach.

BY A H HE SE SE A TO BA 'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALES CATTLE,